

The China Mail.

Established FEBRUARY, 1840.

VOL. XXXVII. No. 5731.

五十年一月一日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1881.

日山初月十日巳辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. AGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. George Stern & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & HINDY & Co., St. Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ADAMS' WINE, 133, New Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & CO., Singapore. C. HENNING & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao. CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, Wilson, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow. HERD & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....280,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEE,
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS O. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, Grants, Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 12 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms, which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....1,800,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MOYLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DAYVYDLE, Esq.

Hon. P. R. BELMONT, Hon. F. B. JOHNSON,

H. D. C. FORBES, W. M. KENNEDY, Esq.

H. HORRIS, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

H. HORRIS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, EVERETT CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 6 per cent. "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

NOTICES OF FIFTHS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed sole Agents for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNGE & Co., of Warrington, Birmingham.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed sole Agents for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNGE & Co., of Warrington, Birmingham.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, September 1, 1881.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF A COLLECTION OF
CHINESE & JAPANESE CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 26th November, 1881, at 2 p.m., at his Sale Rooms, Pedder's Wharf—

A HANDBOME COLLECTION OF
JAPANESE WARE, comprising—

JEDDO, SATSUMA, SAKIAMA, MIACO PORCELAIN, WARE, HANDPAINTED DECORATED VASES, BOWLS, PLATES, &c., &c. A FEW OLD HONG-KEE and KEN-LOONG VASES, PLATES, CUPS, WOOD CARVING, CHIN-CHEN WARE, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, previous to Sale, and Articles on view on Friday.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMIER,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 22, 1881. no26

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. NAVAL STOREKEEPER to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 29th November, 1881, at Noon, at H. M. Naval Yard—

SUNDAY CONDEMNED NAVAL,
VICTUALLING & MEDICAL STORES,
comprising—

OLD LEATHER Hoses, CANVAS
RAIS, BISCUIT, CHOCOLATE, IRON HOOPS,
DUCK, FLANNEL, SERGE, TOBACCO, BOOKS,
IMPLEMENT, MEDICAL STORES, &c., &c.

TERMS—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 18, 1881. no29

To Let.

GODOWN STOLET,
PRAYA EAST AND WANGHAL ROAD.
For Particulars, apply to

To Let.

N. 6, PEDDER'S HILL,
No. 1, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, from
1st January.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, November 23, 1881.

To BE LET OR SOLD.

(POSSESSION ON 1ST DECEMBER NEXT.)

TWO Newly Built Detached HOUSES
on ROBINSON ROAD, containing Each 5
Rooms, BASEMENT and OUTHOUSES. Gas
laid on. Garden and Tennis Lawn attached.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, October 27, 1881.

For Sale.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
"DJEMNAH."

MALAGA FRESH GRAPES.

GENTELEMEN's ready-made OVER-
COATS, Embroidered and Fine
WHITE LACE, Ball HANKIEKHIEFS,
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN's Finest White
LINEN, HANKIEKHIEFS, White
TRINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
WHITE KID GLOVES, Embroidered and
FAIRY FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA Perfume and
TOILET QUISITIES, comprising—

ORIZA NEW MOON HAY.

ORIZA OPORAL BOUGUET.

ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER.

ORIZA ESS HELiotrope, &c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER.

ORIZA Dentifrice.

ORIZA SOAPS.

ORIZA Hair Oil.

etc., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.

Hongkong, November 22, 1881. no27

For Sale.

J. U. L. S. M. M. & Co's
CHAMPAGNE.

Quar... 101 per Dozen.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

JUST RECEIVED—A Parcel of Splendidly Assorted FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Also, A Large Assortment of TOYS in endless variety.

Our General Drapery, Silk and Dress Departments have been Newly furnished by the
Last French and English Makers.

BLACK SILKS and SATINS.

MORIE STRIPED SILKS and SATINS (very fashionable).

STRIPED VELVETS.

EMBOSSED VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

NUN'S VEILING.

BLACK SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

NEW DRESS GOODS, in the latest Novelties, from 20
Cents per Yard.

PLANNELS, BLANKETS, BED and TABLE LINENS, &c., &c., &c.

Also, FANCY LACE GOODS, a very large Assortment.

A nd.

A Large Lot of WOOL and CREWEL WORK at Half-price.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, November 26, 1881.

no28

Intimations.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

THIS SEASON'S FIGS, direct from Smyrna.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, November 24, 1881.

FOR SALE.

BOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S

EXTRA-HARD METAL BOURGEOIS

TYPE, No. 13, (somewhat worn but in

fairly good condition.)

Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

BELL AND EDISON'S SYSTEM.

Permit having been granted by the

Governor to establish a Telephone Ex-

change in Hongkong, the above Company

FOR SALE.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex French Mail Steamer...

FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER
NORMAN PRATT'S VERMOUTH.
Ex S. S. "Glencoe."
WEILLEY & SON'S BRECH-LOADING GUNS - CENTRAL FIRE.

Ex S. S. "Ulysses."
Fino New Sonn's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty Boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Ex "Highlander."
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
200 kegs Fine American FURNISHING
NAILS Nos 3 to 12.
25 c. American SPIKES, 4 inches to
7 inches.

50 barrels Premium American Mess PORK.
60 c. Philadelphia Extra BEEF.
200 c. Finest Strained ROSIN.
300 c. City PITCH.
150 cases SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
100 barrels Dried APPLES.
500 cases FLORIDA WATER.

50 barrels American TAR.
15 c. LAMP BLACK.
50 cases American CLOCKS.
COTTON DUCK, Canned BEEF, MUTTON, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CORN, TOMATOES, Corned BEEF, Condensed MILK, Turnips, CABBAGE, HANDSOMES, OAKUM, ASH OARS, MAPLE, ASH, and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abita Cerveza."
Florence COOKING STOVES,
STEAMERS and BRAILERS.
CORN BROOMS.

India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.
AGATE WARE, in every variety of Kitchen Utensils.
Charter Oak COOKING STOVES.
Spartan COOKING STOVES.
BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamers via Suez Canal.
DUNLAP'S OFFICE CHAIRS.
MESSRS. GARDNER, & CO.'S PERFORATED VENEER.
HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.
ROCKING FOLDING CHAIRS.
DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.
LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above we can highly recommend for office and domestic use, being admirably adapted to this climate.

Ex "Gleniffer."
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYNNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
SAVOEUR PATE.
GAME PATE.
PORK PATE.
ON PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.
HUNLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
FRUIT for Jams.
SHERBERT.
COCOA-TINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
EPP'S COCOA.
ROBINSON'S GROATS.
GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.
French PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SARDINES.
ANCHOVIES.

BREAKFAST BACON.
ASPARAGUS.
MACARONI.
VERMICELLI.
SAUSAGES.
MEATS.
SOUPS, &c., &c.
COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
Houseless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.
PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACARONI in 5 lb. cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.
Cutting's Dressed FRUITS in 24 lb. cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Pork SAUSAGE and Sausage.

MEAT.
Assorted PEPPERS.
MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
Lunch TONGUE.
Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sum-
mer Drunks.

McCarthy's Super LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Codfish BALLS.
Green TURTLE in 24 lb. cans.

CALIFORNIA RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loaves.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUTTS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

O I G A R S .

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND
AERATED WATERS.

SHIPHANDLERY of every Description.
RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly
executed.

Hongkong, September 24, 1881.

Mails.



INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ELING & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 25, 1881. No. 28

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 143.

CHINA SEA.

CANTON RIVER AND DISTRICT.

II. E-SHIN' ROCK BUOY.

A CONICAL-SHAPE WOODEN BUOY, 6 feet in diameter and painted red, has been moored, in 10 fathoms at low water spring, on the South-Western edge of the "Hae-shin Rock." A red light will be placed on this buoy from sunset to sunrise. Vessels should pass between this buoy and the one on Macao Fort Rock; referred to in Notice to Mariners, No. 141.

The Tower on Macao Fort bears S. 24° W., magnetic.

The Western extremity of Honan Island bears N. 28° W., magnetic.

SHAMIAN ROCK BUOY.

A CONICAL-SHAPE WOODEN BUOY, 6 feet in diameter and painted red, has been moored, in 12 fathoms at low water spring, on the Northern extremity of the patch of rocks known as the "Shamian" Rocks, on which there is a depth of 10 fathoms of water. A red light will be placed on this buoy from sunset to sunrise. Vessels entering should leave this buoy on the port hand when rounding to, to enter in the harbour.

The Church Steeple on Shamian bears N. 60° E., magnetic.

The Iron House on Fati Shore bears S. 39° W., magnetic.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Enginee's Office, Amoy, 10th November, 1881. No. 62

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be responsible for

any Debt contracted by the Officers or

Crew of the following Vessels, during

their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ARMSTRONG, British barque, Captain D. Macfarlane—Order.

BLUE JACKET, American ship, Capt. F. F. Petrie—Edward Schellness & Co.

BYLGA, German barque, Captain T. A. Andersen—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CHASUBER, British steamer, Captain T. Rowin—God. R. Stevens & Co.

EDMUND PHINNEY, Amer. barque, Capt. John Berry—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

ELIAS, German barque, Captain C. Fred Bruhn—Wieder & Co.

EVITA DOVRE, Hawaiian ship, Captain Jose M. Pihlstrom—Captain.

FYEN, Danish steamer, Capt. L. C. Grove—Butterfield & Swire.

GLENURY, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. D. Thomson—Chinese.

HAMMONIA, German barque, Captain Walter—Siemens & Co.

HELM EMERY, American barque, Capt. J. P. Wyman—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

HOPPE, American ship, Captain H. Curtis—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

LOUIS EUGENE, French barque, Captain Menard—Carleowitz & Co.

NICHOLAS THAYER, Amer. barque, Capt. Robert S. Crosby—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

PENNO, British steamer, Captain T. S. Kempton—Tung Kee & Co.

PYM, British barque, Captain L. J. M. Stapleton—S. H. Masuda.

SOLWAY, British steamer, Captain R. Jarvis—Vogel & Co.

SOUVENIR, British barque, Captain Fred H. Williams—Captain.

SYREN, American ship, Captain G. W. Brown—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

VALIANT, American ship, Captain M. J. Daly—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

No. 24, Pelevo, British steamer, 602 T.

S. Kenderdine, Saigon Nov. 18, General

TUNO KEE & Co.

No. 24, Canton, British steamer, 1095

J. C. Jaques, Singapore Nov. 18, General

GHES CHIN.

No. 25, Elliotts, British brig, 285, Geo.

Crighton, Newchwang Nov. 14, Beans

CHINESE.

No. 25, Esmeralda, British steamer, 395,

R. Talbot, Manila Nov. 22, General

Russell & Co.

No. 25, Théma, French corvette, 3840,

Baron Alguer, Shanghai Nov. 21.

No. 25, Fokien, British steamer, 600, J.

C. Abbott, Amoy Nov. 24, General

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

No. 25, China, German steamer, 646,

H. Schoer, Swatow Nov. 24, 4.45 p.m.

General—Hing Kaz & Co.

No. 25, Arcticus, British barque, 332,

D. Macfarlane, Newchwang Nov. 18, Mrs.

13, Beam—Order.

No. 25, Kame, German barque, 423, O.

A. Hundewald, Newchwang Nov. 18,

Beam—Weller & Co.

No. 25, Nicola Thayer, American

barque, 582, Capt. S. H. Crosby, Newcastle

(N.S.W.), Sept. 23, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

No. 25, Victoria, American ship, 1572,

M. V. Lyle, Captain, July 8, Coal

Arnold, Karberg & Co.

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barque, 582, Capt. S. H. Crosby, Newcastle

(N.S.W.), Sept

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5731.—NOVEMBER 25, 1881.]

3

According to the *Oxford Mail*, the Admiralty have decided upon sending the *Sovereign* to China to relieve the *Iron Duke*, flagship of this station; the latter vessel having sustained damage through her recent groundings. The *Audacious* is to be prepared as flagship, and will take out the admiral appointed to succeed Admiral G. O. Willes. Upon the arrival of the *Audacious* on the China station, the *Sovereign* will proceed to the Pacific to relieve the *Triumph*.

The following account of "Edison's Electric Pen," from a Paris correspondent of the *Pioneer* who has been visiting the Electric Congress, should be of interest to merchants, lawyers, and others, who have much copying work to do:

If it is a pen and copying press all in one, costs altogether exactly £3— and the whole apparatus is about ten inches cube. You write your prospectus, handbill, telegram, letter, or whatever it may be, on an ordinary paper with the electric pen. You put your manuscript in the machine, writing upwards, and then pile a heap of a hundred or thousand leaves of blank paper upon the manuscript. You then fix the top of the box tightly on the pile of paper, and set the machine at work, which forthwith sheds out by its own action with astonishing rapidity leaves of paper which go fluttering about and covering the floor around—all these leaves having *jac simile* of your original manuscript, the last copy being as clear as the first or as your own writing in the first instant. The weak point of all the copying presses I had previously seen was the faintness with which some of the words were reproduced; all the copies produced by the Edison pen are quite as bright and legible as the original, whereas with the ordinary copying-press duplicates and triplicates are almost undecipherable.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCES:

As the time draws near for the visit of the Princes to this Colony, the desire to receive these gentlemen in a congratulatory and welcome spirit grows in strength, and there is no doubt that under favourable auspices and proper direction the community will have no cause to be ashamed of this second occasion on which it has fallen to them to do honour to the Queen in the persons of her son and her grandsons.

We would, however, remind our readers that every day is now becoming important, and that the numerous sections of the community who are desirous of taking their part in according a welcome to the Princes have no time to lose in perfecting their arrangements.

It has to be remembered that the procuring of lanterns with their candles is not the work of a moment, and that it is only by giving timely orders for the number which each feels disposed to procure that a sufficient quantity can be obtained to make the illuminations complete.

We would strongly recommend, therefore,

that those intending to illuminate their houses lose no time in providing themselves with the necessary appliances. As to the most effective mode of utilizing them when procured, that is a matter that is still open to consideration, and we understand that steps are being taken to attempt some kind of organisation in the different streets through which the Princes will be invited to go. It is of course not desirable that there shall be too much uniformity of design, but it may nevertheless assist to agree upon a few main lines, upon which a general illumination can be conducted. With this object in view a number of gentlemen are being invited to meet the Illumination Committee at three o'clock on Monday next, at the City Hall, and we are authorized to say that the Committee will be very glad to see any other gentleman who would like to attend, and who may not have received special request to be present. Meanwhile the main point to be attended to is the procuring of lamps or lanterns in good time. There are many places no doubt from which these can be obtained, and probably the best plan would be to give an order through any of the store dealers in the town, who would doubtless be able to supply them as called upon. It must not be forgotten that candles are not supplied with the lamps, but there would probably be no difficulty in obtaining these also from the same sources.

It is hardly necessary perhaps to say that none of the public money will go towards the illumination of private houses. This must be done by private enterprise entirely, and it would be outside of the spirit and intent of the principle which governs all illuminations that private individuals should be assisted from the public funds. Illuminations are nothing if not the spontaneous expression of the sentiments animating a community when circumstances occur which the community desires to recognise and mark in a distinctive manner; and however pretty they might be to view, it would be a very poor service to our rulers to know that they were made by order, and were not indicative of any general desire to adorn them a little.

Hongkong has never been slow to recognise this fact, and the welcome which is accorded to the Duke of Edinburgh remains an example of what it can do.

Many of our readers who remember the Duke of Cambridge's visit will be glad to hear that the lamps have stopped. A large number of old lamps on the same lines as those used in the days of the Duke of Wellington, have been removed from the public buildings, and the Committee of the present time are doing their best to secure the present lamps in the Empire.

HOME GOSSIP.

To judge from the bitter spirit evinced by many of the Conservative journals, the Leeds demonstration must have been a tremendous success, not only for the Premier, but for the Government, and the Liberal party generally. By impartial judges it is spoken of as the most remarkable demonstration ever given by a leading citizen, and that Gladstone was received more as a statesman than as a party leader. Extreme opponents of the present Government denounce Gladstone as a demagogue on the hunt for popularity, and speak of Leeds as the chief centre of "shoddy."

There may or may not be a grain of truth in these party sneers, but it is perfectly clear notwithstanding that the Premier has an immense amount of support from the country. What follows might have been his trifles with the Transvaal business, or stop short in his vigorous policy against lawlessness in Ireland, it would not be safe to estimate. Sir Stafford Northcott, who always hits with honest weapons, is evidently somewhat anxious about the effect of these terrible speeches of Gladstone's, and of the votes given in his honour. But, unlike Lord Salisbury, he seeks to hide his dislike to them under the guise of moderate remonstrance. Speaking of the abolition of all corrupt practices at elections, he gives a sidehit at Gladstone's occasional habit of making public demonstrations, thus:—

If your voters are given in accordance with your own intelligent convictions regarding the questions that come before you, let your party or let another be successful, the interests of the country, at all events, are safe; but if you are to be carried away by eloquent addresses made on subjects with which you are not perfectly acquainted and the facts of which you have not studied for yourselves, and if the honest convictions of honest voters are to be overborne by money, the time of England's greatness is over.

It is curious to note that Miss Parnell, in the absence of her brother, held in Leeds an opposition meeting of Irishmen, to protest against the injuries done to and falsehoods told concerning her fellow-countrymen within a day of the Gladstone fete. About the same time Mr. Parnell was informing large open-air gatherings in Wexford, that Gladstone was everything but an honest man; that the real and original doctrine of the gospel of plunder was initiated by Gladstone's predecessors, by whom the land in Ireland had been confiscated three times. That statehood, backed up as it was by incendiary advice, looked as like a treasonable speech as anything of which that person has yet unburdened himself. The arch-agitator's old mother was also simultaneously holding forth similar views in the United States.

The arrest of Parnell and the other Land League agitators has been heartily approved by the British people; and the only regret seems to be that Messrs. A. O'Connell, F. Healy, M.P., and Egan (holder of the League money-bag), together with Father Sheehy, evaded the warrants intended for their reception. Continued blusterings are naturally indulged in, and threats are made that the League can be managed from England and France. The last telegram shows that disquietude still prevails; but the end is doubtless near.

The leading "Irishmen" who have lately been in the habit of inciting the poor peasants to seek for all kinds of imaginary glory are now, therefore, safely locked up, and it remains to be seen how the agitation is affected thereby; but the manner in which the Conservative leaders (with the exception perhaps of Sir Stafford Northcott) have spoken of the Government and its position towards Ireland, is, we think, to be regretted. It may have been with the intention of forcing the Administration to take strong measures; but it strikes those who look on at a distance as if the condition of Ireland should not have been made a party question, and that the moral support of all parties should have been given to the present crisis.

The *Lloyd's* was not dealt with a moment ago, as the details of its proceedings fully prove how the interests of Ireland were being consigned to headlong destruction. Apart from the execrable system of extortions and "bribery," even fox-hunting was being summarily stopped by the League, and Kilkenney was to lose £10,000 by the withdrawal of this sport. Some £2000 would be lost at Carrick-on-Suir by a similar proceeding.

Poor Erin! One of the explanations put forward touching the employment of force by the Government against these outlaws is that Lord Derby was in favour of coercion! We may that the coercion policy could well stand its own merits, irrespective of Derby's action, in view of the present state of the country.

A fair instance of the manner in which the expenditure of public money is wasted in England is supplied by the discussion that arose when the four policemen detailed for the duty of protecting the Hon. W. E. Gladstone. It was shown that

the cost of these employés from the date of their appointment will be £1000 per annum, and £1000 per annum on the 24th instant.

Defendant had been frequently seen at work in the capacity of watchman to gamblers in Market Street, and was caught yesterday while passing signals to them. Six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

BODGAR AND VAGABOND.

The perusal of the reports in the last mail's papers of the gale which passed over England on the 14th Oct. brings to mind the descriptions of typhoons so familiar to residents in China. In addition to numerous fatal casualties, a heavy loss of life occurred amongst the fisherman on the Dorsetshire coast. The fact that huge waves were torn up by the roots near London appears to indicate that the windstorm was not only terrific in its force but circular in its motion. One authority says:—"The direction of the wind near London was from the north-west, at least during the greater part of the day; while on the south coast, at the Isle of Wight, it blew from the south-west, and at Oxford more directly from the west, but gradually shifting to north-west. It seems, indeed, to have been a revolving storm, or cyclone, of vast circumference, having a diameter of not less than two hundred miles, covering nearly the whole of England, and connected with more extensive atmospheric disturbances beyond the tide, and the ordinary current, of the Thames were in some degree checked by the force of the wind, so as to diminish the volume of water in the river."

Many residents in Hongkong will remember the visit to this Colony of Theresa Longworth or Yelverton, when that lady gave several eloquent entertainments here. News comes on by the present mail to the effect that she has died at Pietermaritzburg, the Capital of Natal. Theresa Yelverton, as she signed herself, had spent most of her life latterly in travel; and she published a book several years ago, in which some of her experiences in this part of the world were set forth, and a graphic picture was drawn of the beauty of Hongkong by night.

In a Home paper we note a good illustration of what a fairly good pupil-teacher may not happen to know. A girl lately gave the following definition of a Whig and Tory:—"The principles of the Tories are that the laws of the King or Queen be obeyed, and that the clergy shall be next to the bishops over the people, and as such he obeyed. The Whigs acknowledge no such power either in Church or State." A lad gave an equally lucid commentary on Shakespeare's "To be, or not to be." He wrote:—"This passage means that when we are dead no dream can disturb us then. By 'shutting off this mortal coil' means, by trying to get out of dying, which is impossible." "Which is impossible" is good, and suggests to us that Euclid's clincher, "which is absurd," must have been floating about in the mind of this new critic of the great personation of Hamlet when he added his mite to Shakespearian literature.

The British ship *Titania*, Captain Townsend, left Manila for London on the 19th Nov.

The American ship *Helicon* arrived at Manila on the 17th November, from Hongkong.

The German barque *Brema* arrived at Manila from Hongkong on the 21st Nov.

The German barque *Freheit*, from New York, arrived at Manila on the 9th Nov.

The following charters were effected up to the 18th Nov.:—

The British barque *Remus*, for Liverpool, wet sugar, private.

The British barque *Jupiter*, for the Channel, dry sugar, private.

The American ships *Lugio* and *Alert*, for New York, dry sugar, private.

The British barque *Remus*, for Liverpool, wet sugar, private.

The British barque *Jupiter*, for the Channel, dry sugar, private.

The American ships *Lugio* and *Alert*, for New York, dry sugar, private.

LABOUR.

Cheng Amui, a coolie, was charged with stealing a piece of leather, the property of the East Point Sugar Refinery, on the 26th instant.

Charles Larkin, a watchman employed by the company, said he saw defendant leaving the works this morning at half past six o'clock with the other hand-over-arm

It had been cut from a wheel in the coal department where the prisoner was employed.

Defendant said that it was another man who had the leather and he threw it away as he approached the gate.

Three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchanges.)

Sr. don Santiago Duran y Lira, the Chief Naval Commander of Manila, died on the 21st November, after a short illness. This naval officer was much liked both at home and abroad for his learning and various accomplishments. He also enjoyed the confidence of the King, who at one time summoned him to one of the members of the Council of Ministers. His death has cast a gloom over the country, especially over the forces under his command. The men-of-war in the Bay and in the harbour of Manila and Cavite, as also the Spanish merchant ships, and their flags hoisted at half-mast high during the day. The Foreign Consulates adopted the same course in deference for the deceased.

The line of mail steamers between Saigon and Manila, which the Messageries Maritimes will establish in connection with the mail steamers despatched from Manila, will soon be an established fact; the passengers and cargo for Manila will be transported at Saigon on board another company's steamer. On the top of the folding doors on the other side were the initials J. M. C., the latter M. was in the middle of the two serpents, the inside of the Pak-hwa, the symbol of infinity. At the end of the hallways was a platform for the orchestra, decorated with the Dragon flag, that familiarly known us the I. G.'s ensign, and with two almost living dragons, with extended jaws and rampant paws, with only four claws; the Chinaman who made them had too much reverence for Imperial privileges to make them with five claws. In the corridor opposite the door were some Chinese characters, which might be pronounced, Hui Kuan Tsung Hway, and we dare say, in a multitude of other ways, the English meaning of this being Customs Club. Above was a motto *Esto perpetua*, and the I.G.'s monogram. Towards the end of supper, some healths were proposed: Captain Howard proposed that of the Messieurs Hart. After thanking the ladies for their assistance, he said they could not forget one to whom their success was mainly due, and who had contributed to the funds. They had hoped to tender their thanks personally, but as Mr. Hart could not be present, he asked his brother (Mr. James Hart) to accept their sincere thanks. Captain Howard then coupled the healths of the Messrs. Hart, and hoped that they might be long spared to remain at their head. This was received with enthusiasm, and acknowledged by Mr. J. H. Hart. Success to the Customs Club was enthusiastically received. Mr. Dalestree proposed the health of Captain Howard, to whom he gave high praise for his exertions to secure the success of the Club. Dancing was continued until a late hour, until in fact one of the most enjoyable and successful balls that ever took place in this city of successful balls was terminated.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

We hear that recently, in the district of Bonito, a hill-side, disappearing nearly in its entirety. No particulars are yet to hand.

The Customs collection for the month of October last amounted to \$102,779.70 for the same time last year.

The steamer *Esmeralda* brought from Amoy and Hongkong, on the 15th Nov., \$10,000 in silver.

A Madrid paper of the 27th September says that a new English Company is being formed for the purpose of planting tobacco in the Philippines, and will shortly present their propositions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We are unable to say how many companies have been formed, according to home news, with the view of coming to the Philippines with capital to trade in tobacco.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at 40.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, or Portuguese, are admitted. Endeavours

are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or published details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief as is practicable.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a state. All our learned societies abroad subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is not worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Truel's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed on old works upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, &c., &c., nothing of linguistic studies, has filled the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is in now abundantly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the archaeological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eighth century, Sun Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Burra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes and Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the proprietors, and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The proprietors, basing their estimate upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Perak, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to Mysers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find in their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obtrusive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

OEO. MURRAY BAIN,
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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment in Visitors' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables, and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lustiano Club and Library, Shelley Street.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 25, 1881.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Reserves.	Working Account.	Last Dividends.	Closing Quotations.	Cash.
BANKS.								
H.K. and Shai Bank.	40,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3,734.00	30/-	+112 % prem.	
INVESTMENTS.								
Nth.-China Ins.	1,000	Tl. 2,000	Tl. 2,000	Tl. 238,000	Tl. 251,064.91	Tl. 75	+Tl. 112 p. all.	
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	Tl. 350	Tl. 350	Tl. 500	Tl. 447.56	12 1/2	Tl. 850	
Union Ins. Soc.	500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 381,178	\$ 437,688.58	114 1/2	\$ 1625	
China Traders' Insurance.	600	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 70,278.43	20%	\$ 1675	
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 100,378	\$ 42,869.70	6%	\$ 2024	
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 761,542.9	\$ 220,847.81	87/-	\$ 3010	
Steamer DANIEL COOPER.	4,000	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 100,000	\$ 433,084.3	103,029.68	15%	\$ 225
H.K. and M. Steamboat.	8,000	\$ 100	\$ 75	\$ 110,000	...	6%	+ \$24 prem.	
China Coast S.I.								
Navigation.	5,000	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	Tl. 78,032	Tl. 31,474.04	10%	\$	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
H.K. & W.H. Dog.	10,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 28,765.8	\$ 1,480.20*	4%	+31 % prem.	
Gas Co.	5,000	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 7,480	...	...	...
Hongkong Hotel.	2,000	\$ 100	\$ 100	...	...	82/-	+\$100 p. share	
China Star Co.	9,000	\$ 100	\$ 100	...	...	\$12/-	\$100 p. share	
Hkong Bakery.	1,250	\$ 100	\$ 100	...	...	8/-	\$127 p. share	
St. John's Cathedral.	500	\$ 50	50	...	...	3,101	\$ 850	
LOANS.								
Interest.								
Chi. Imp.	1874	6,275	2	100	all	8%	June 30 Dec 31	
"	1877	16,040	2	100	all	8%	Feb. 28, Apr. 31	
"	1878	3,899	2	500	all	8%	April & Oct.	
"	1881	3,055	2	500	all	8%	June & Dec.	
Sugar Dabers.								
tunes, 1880.	600	\$ 300,000	all	8%	June & Dec.	3 % prem.		

*For half-year ended 30th June, 1881.

†To 30th April, 1881.

EDWARD GEORGE,
Share Broker.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any work day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to effect delivery by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who occur to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office un stamped, the postage being charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first disclosed or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulares may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an official or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 2 ozs. to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are commonly being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post, as they may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement. "Parcel, containing no letter," but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:

Parcels insufficiently packed or protected or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless registered.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a "Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the amount of value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

LETTERS.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 2¢.

Books & Patterns, 5¢.

West. Indies (Non Union); & Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

Letters, 30.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 10.

Books & Patterns, 25.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji; via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 20; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

Natal, 10.

Portuguese Islands, 10.

Malacca, 10.

Singapore, 10.

Java, 10.

Sumatra, 10.

Borneo, 10.

Philippines, 10.

China, 10.</p